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# **USSR Report**

**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

**No. 1168**



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INTERNATIONAL

GROMYKO ON IMPERIALIST THREAT TO AFRICA

Moscow INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in English No 7, Jul 81 pp 47-53

[Article by Anat. Gromyko, D. Sc. (Hist.)]

[Text]

The Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress delivered by Leonid Brezhnev has proved to be an outstanding contribution to the theory of scientific communism. Mapped out in it is a programme of the further building of communism, of strengthening the USSR's economic and defensive might, and improving the Soviet people's well-being. It has also launched fresh major foreign policy initiatives which are of considerable importance for peace and detente, the consolidation of independence and the security of the Earth's population, African peoples included. It is now becoming abundantly clear that the prospects for peaceful and independent development on that continent are closely linked with the state of affairs in the world's other regions, above all in Europe and the Middle East. What the African peoples want nowadays most of all is the all-embracing deepening of detente and not confrontation. The essence of the Soviet foreign policy is clear and understandable to millions of the Earth's peoples. At the Soviet Communists' forum Leonid Brezhnev stated that the main thrust of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government was, as it had always been, to lessen the danger of war and to curb the arms race. This steadfast line is also being acclaimed by the African community.

To define the prospects of development in Africa account should be taken of a number of factors largely determining the place the African states occupy in world affairs. To begin with, one should note the dependent position of Africa's developing countries in the world capitalist economy and their backwardness, which is even growing at times. Economic disproportions, numerous social problems still unresolved, and scientific and technological backwardness constitute a serious obstacle to the development of the countries concerned. To eradicate this legacy of the colonial past is one of the prime socio-economic and political tasks facing the African countries.

The 1970s witnessed the further deterioration of the economic situation in the majority of the African countries. The energy crisis which hit Africa largely owing to the policy of the transnational oil corporations was accompanied by recurrent droughts and other natural disasters that forced most of the African states to increase their food imports. The rampant inflation in the capitalist world added to their problems. Foreign capital had become strongly entrenched in certain branches of the African states' economy.

Where does the cause of these and many other negative developments occurring nowadays in Africa lie? The chief cause is the continued plundering by the imperialists of quite a few countries on the continent. The imperialists will not give up Africa to the African peoples without a fight and try to bolster and extend their "presence" there by creating bridge-heads from which to interfere directly in the liberated countries' internal affairs. Deprived of the direct possession of the sources of raw materials, the Western monopolies are doing their utmost to keep an indirect, yet firm grip on them. System of long-term contracts on the purchase of the local raw materials is growing, which put the African countries at a disadvantage. In many cases the Western firms, though they are joint owners, play the leading role in the mixed companies. Moreover, they retain control over the nationalised enterprises, regulate marketing, etc. As a result, the foreign monopolies continue deriving from the exploitation of the African natural resources fabulous profits, the volume of these increasing and far exceeding the sum of the capital inflow.

This position in the world capitalist economy of the African countries arrests their economic and social development. It is the imperialists that create innumerable difficulties for the developing countries in the solution of their vital problems in the interests of the working people and society as a whole. Many of these problems are in fact of a global nature, common to the whole of mankind. All this is bound to cause a crisis situation in a number of African countries, endangering their political independence and curtailing their sovereignty.

The imperialist offensive on the very independence of African states is not accidental. It is common knowledge that the political liberation of African countries creates conditions which undermine the imperialists' positions in the sphere of productive forces and enable the African peoples to embark upon the path of gradual reconstruction and modernisation of their national economy. The success of this undertaking is to a considerable degree dependent on the correct choice of the path of socio-economic development.

Numerous events in the 1970s and the 1980s testify to the fact that capitalism is unable to cope with Africa's most urgent problems, above all that of backwardness and, for the south of the continent, the exercise of elementary human rights. In these conditions more and more African countries are leaving the capitalist road of development.

On the strength of the lessons of the last two decades, of the successes of real socialism, the struggle in African countries for national independence is gradually developing into a struggle against exploitation for social liberation. This struggle has greatly recarved the political map of Africa, with the emergence on the continent of dynamic states that have opted for the building of socialist society and are now carrying out thorough progressive social transformations to attain this goal. Thus these countries are laying the foundations to overcome their backwardness. Socialist orientation, as it is becoming increasingly evident, has turned out to be a natural rather than a sporadic response on the part of the progressive forces of the liberated countries to capitalism's inability to resolve their burning problems of backwardness and poverty.

Naturally the position of the countries that are aiming to improve their people's welfare is not an easy one and the economic and social problems confronting them make it still more complicated. Suffice it to say that socialist orientation in Africa has come about and is developing with these countries still living within the framework of the world capitalist economy. Their multi-structural economies are characterised by a low level of development of the productive forces and the existence of precapitalist forms which can be found in social life. At the same time developments of a different sort cannot be ignored. The progressive transformations under way in these countries are occurring thanks to revolutionary democracy, its advanced contingents, which not infrequently identify themselves with scientific socialism.

The experience of African countries shows that socialist orientation and the course of socialist development make it possible politically and socially to strengthen the economic role of the state and the state sector, curtail the activities of foreign capital and ultimately promote the national economy. The socialist orientation in Africa has become an objective reality, and its temporary setbacks in certain countries cannot make this form of social progress less attractive to the peoples of the continent on the whole.

The course and results of the national liberation struggle in Africa in the 1960s and 1970s were greatly affected by the successes scored by the Soviet Union in the building of communism, the epoch-making solution of the nationalities problem and the consolidation of its political, economic and defence power. Since its very foundation the Soviet Union has sided with the forces upholding the cause of national independence, social progress and democracy. The USSR has rendered constant support to the African nations in their struggle, and upheld at the United Nations the right of the countries of the continent to independent development and sovereignty. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union's initiative and efforts played a crucial role in the adoption by the UN General Assembly in 1960 of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The development of Afro-Soviet solidarity is something that alarms the imperialists, who continue to regard Africa as its hinterland.

What worries the former colonisers most of all is how to preserve their domination in Africa in the 1980s and what way to follow so as to keep the African Gulliver from rising out of the morass of backwardness to his full stature on the international scene as an equal partner in the economic sphere. It looks as if the imperialists have come to the conclusion that this state of affairs can be easily arrived at by bringing about a situation in Africa in which it will be hard to tackle problems of peaceful construction.

**T**he development of the national economy and the elimination of traditional archaic social structures in the countries call for a maximum pooling of efforts on peaceful construction, whereas the new states are being increasingly involved in the arms race, which is an alarming trend. Unproductive military spending puts an additionally heavy burden on the African states' still weak economies.

According to available data, in 1979 the African countries (excluding Egypt) spent \$10,250 million (according to the 1978 rate of exchange) on military purposes. Even though this figure is only 1.5-2 per cent of the world's annual military expenditure, on the whole, the arms race in Africa is accelerating faster than in the industrialised states.

**Military Spending in the African Countries (excluding Egypt) in 1978 Prices  
(in mln. dol.)**

Year	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Expenditure	125	400	900	2,898	5,330	9,134	9,720	9,950	10,130	10,250

Between 1970 and 1979 military spending in Africa's states increased at an average rate of 7.5 per cent per annum, with some countries in the south of Africa accounting for 15.5 per cent (the highest percentage in the world).<sup>1</sup>

The reasons for the military spending growth in Africa differ from country to country. Some of them are bolstering their defence capabilities so as to be able to repulse imperialist aggression, especially on the part of the South African racist regime, and to safeguard their progressive gains. There are also other factors to be reckoned with: the expansion of a particular country's armed forces has more often than not been regarded as a means of establishing its prestige on the African scene and leadership in certain regions. Some countries are stepping up their military potential to back up territorial claims against their neighbours and resolve other regional conflicts, which has often resulted in serious armed clashes between the countries concerned. Several states are buying more and more arms in line with the imperialist plans of drawing them into military and political blocs being set up on the African continent under the aegis of the US and other NATO countries.

The last three factors play an especially negative role in the consolidation of peace and stability in Africa. They undermine African unity, which is the most effective weapon of the African countries in their struggle against imperialism, for social progress.

Arms purchases are a great drain on a country's finances. In the years 1970-1974 the countries in the north and south of Africa (including the RSA) purchased the largest amount of weapons. As a result, the two African regions combined took third place in the world's arms expenditures. During the latter half of the 1970s the countries of the two regions became Africa's biggest importers of weapons (during the same period Africa purchased 21 per cent of the total amount of arms obtained by the developing countries put together).

The Soviet Union does not provide arms to Africa for commercial ends. It gives military aid and supplies hardware to certain countries so that they can strengthen their defence capability. However, this aid is fundamentally different from the West's "military business". Soviet weapons in Africa, just as in other regions, are supplied to safeguard the revolutionary gains of the peoples and their liberation struggle. But the Soviet military aid is immediately discontinued when certain regimes, which have departed from the progressive course of development, begin to make use of it, in their chauvinistic intoxication, for aggressive purposes.

Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev stressed in this connection: "Together with the other socialist countries, we are also helping to strengthen the defence capability of newly-free states if they request such aid. Such was the case with, say, Angola and Ethiopia. Attempts were made to crush the people's revolutions in these countries by

<sup>1</sup> See *World Armaments and Disarmament*, SIPRI Yearbook, 1980, p. 19.

encouraging domestic counter-revolution or by outside aggression. We are against the export of revolution, and we cannot agree to any export of counter-revolution either."

The arms race has a negative effect on Africa's development in three principal ways:

besides the danger to peace and stability on the continent, the arms race reduces finances earmarked for economic and social development. Moreover, the most skilled personnel are taken out of civil industries, which are experiencing an acute shortage of them, and put into military service;

the vast majority of the African countries do not manufacture weapons and have to spend a great deal of money buying them chiefly from Western Europe and the USA, thus making themselves ever more dependent upon the imperialists and their neocolonialist policies;

the global arms race deprives the African states of additional assistance from the industrialised countries for economic and social development, should the latter's military programmes be cut down.

The difficulties encountered by the African countries in their economic and social development are recognised by the world community. There is a growing opinion that for real progress to be achieved the African countries need not partial measures but a whole system of concerted and coordinated actions by international organisations and the entire world community. These are only feasible under detente and with cutbacks in military expenditure both in Africa and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and other socialist community countries (as declared in their joint statement at the 1980 special session of the UN General Assembly for economic questions) will, in their efforts to have a strategy for economic development of newly-free states put into effect, take into account the close connection between the restructuring of economic relations on an equitable basis and progress in curbing the arms race and consolidating peace.

To attain its strategic objectives in the national liberation zone, the imperialists do not stop short of direct military interference in the new states' internal affairs. There are all kinds of arguments ("national security interests", "Soviet threat", "maintenance of democracy") designed to justify this interference which is in fact part of the imperialist policy aimed at preserving neo-colonial rule in the developing countries and suppressing the national liberation movement.

There is still another objective which is manifesting itself more and more in the imperialist counter-offensive in the national liberation zone, that of revitalising the old military alliances and creating new ones involving Asian, African and Latin American countries. The specific role in all this is to be played by NATO whose sphere of activity is planned to be extended to the Pacific and Indian oceans and even to include Israel. There are also plans in the offing to establish under the zegis of the USA a military bloc—METO (Middle East Treaty Organisation), pivoting on the Cairo—Tel Aviv axis. The METO zone of activities is expected to embrace Central, North and East Africa, the Arab world and Central Asia. This gendarme body, if it is set up, will hang over the countries and peoples of the regions in question like a sword of Damocles. There are also incessant attempts being made to convert the economic and political associations of the newly-free countries into military alliances.

The imperialist policies are proving to be one of the chief reasons why there are still hotbeds of tension and conflicts springing up here and there in the so-called third world, Africa included.

One of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension at present is southern Africa. It is there that we witness a critical battle being waged between the forces of progress and national emancipation on the one hand and the forces of reaction, racism and colonialism on the other. The situation there is fraught with danger to peace and stability not only in this area but also in the whole of Africa. The victory won by the people of Zimbabwe has made Pretoria's regime still more aggressive, and the installation of the Reagan Administration in the USA has incited this regime to step up its policy of terror and military adventurism against the neighbouring states.

The South African ruling circles bear the prime responsibility for the present critical situation in the state, the very name of which calls to mind racism at its worst, police terror and brutal exploitation of the indigenous population. There is no other country in the world where racism has been officially proclaimed the guiding principle of its government policy, and the theory and practice of apartheid has always been employed to suppress the enslaved Africans striving for social and political equality.

The fight being waged by the Africans and other non-whites against colonial rule, for freedom and independence in South Africa and Namibia, still under the illegal occupation, is a fair and just fight. It is in keeping with the spirit and letter of the UN resolutions condemning colonialism, racism and apartheid and calling for concerted efforts to put an end to them.

Each passing day adds new crimes to the list of those committed by Pretoria's West-backed racists not only against the peoples languishing under their domination but also against independent African states. The apartheid regime has arbitrarily arrogated itself the "right" to perform preventive military strikes far beyond its frontiers, more and more often subjecting its neighbours to acts of aggression.

The racists' aim is to make the situation in the neighbouring countries unstable and eventually force them to swerve from their progressive course of development. The racists are seeking to intimidate the whole of independent Africa. The governments of Angola, Zambia and Botswana have made repeated appeals for an urgent convocation of the UN Security Council in connection with the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity and continuing acts of aggression on the part of South Africa.

South Africa's racist regime is stepping up its military potential. Its arms expenditure is increasing from one year to the next, exceeding 2,000 million rands in the 1979-1980 budget.

Pretoria's nuclear ambitions are a cause of special concern for democratic circles all over the world. South Africa has refused to become party to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which is indication that the racists do not want to make any commitments in this respect. At the same time it is well known that the country is secretly carrying out research to obtain nuclear weapons of its own. Needless to say, nuclear weapons in the racists' hands will pose a serious threat to the security of the African peoples.

The Western capitalist countries as well as the apartheid regime backed by them are responsible for the explosive situation in the south of Africa. Notwithstanding the decisions and demands of the UN and world community, the leading imperialist powers are yearly expanding multifaceted re-

lations with South Africa. Recently the US President unequivocally referred to South Africa as a "friendly" state. Contacts between South Africa's statesmen and US officials are becoming a regular thing.

The development of South Africa's economy hinges greatly on foreign capital and advanced technology abundantly provided by Western multinationals which have for years exploited South Africa's and Namibia's human and natural resources. The foreign investments, reaching the sum of \$30,000 million in South Africa,<sup>2</sup> pay huge dividends.

There are several reasons why the West supports Pretoria's racist regime, taking a hypocritical stand with regard to Namibia. One is concern over the tremendous investments of the transnationals in the economy of South Africa and Namibia. Another equally important reason is the West's drive to preserve a sort of bastion in southern Africa which, if the need arises, can be used for struggle against the national liberation forces and the progressive African states. The imperialists do not hesitate to entrust the South African racists with the role of Africa's gendarme, judging by the latter's rich experience in suppressing their own people.

Naturally this policy is being resisted by Africa's national liberation forces, whose freedom and independence are in fact at stake. That is why it is inevitable that Africa's resistance to the policy of terror and diktat should grow. "Military aggression and terrorism, which are being instigated by the South Africa's racists, Israel, the CIA and other imperialist quarters," said José Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA—Party

of Labour, President of the People's Republic of Angola, addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, "will meet with a resolute rebuff on the part of all the freedom-loving forces, which receive constant backing and support from the Soviet Communists."

The Western media has been launching an extensive campaign of slander against the USSR, Cuba and other socialist countries, which helped Angola and Ethiopia repulse aggression and defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The hypocrisy of this hue and cry raised in the USA and several other Western countries has long been exposed. Published documents show that had the CIA not organised military operations and had South Africa not intervened militarily there would have been no need for the USSR and Cuba to render military aid to the people of Angola to repel the imperialist intervention.

Recently Washington has declared that it intends to lift the ban on assistance to the UNITA puppet grouping, fighting against the legitimate government of Angola. Such actions of the USA further complicate the situation in southern Africa and delay the granting of independence to Namibia. These measures by the US administration, wrote Tanzania's *Sunday News*, are a gross violation of international law, a challenge to the entire freedom-loving Africa and above all to the People's Republic of Argola—a sovereign state and UN member.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, in greeting this past May the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by President of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, Head of

<sup>2</sup> *South African Digest*, Jan. 9, 1981.

State, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Denis Sassou-Nguesso, stated: "Today Africa's role in international affairs is a weighty and indisputable one. Its voice is growing ever stronger in the tackling of the major problems of the day.

"This is not to the liking of the imperialists, the direct descendants of those who by fire, steel and blood turned free peoples into slaves, of those who pillaged and suppressed them for decades. They are attempting to foist their conception of a world order on the international community. This conception, which would justify neo-colonialist arbitrariness, methods of diktat and coercion, would free their hands for suppressing the national liberation movements."

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Like a boa constrictor, imperialism tries to stifle the revolutionary process, setting up traps in the way of the developing countries. Under the cover of talk about a "Soviet threat", a "Soviet menace" and "international terrorism" it has been waging struggle against the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America striving for freedom and independence.

Under these conditions the stable character of the Soviet foreign policy appears to be a powerful factor. *"Not war preparations that doom the peoples to a senseless squandering of their material and spiritual wealth, but consolidation of peace—that is the clue to the future,"* stressed Leonid Brezhnev at the 28th CPSU Congress.

Africa's peoples realise that it is only with detente and universal peace that they will be able to resolve their urgent tasks of overcoming economic backwardness and raising their living standards. Therefore detente, the solution of global problems of disarmament, peace and security, further strengthening of the alliance of the national liberation movement and the world of socialism are today, as never before, a precondition for the solution of the vital problems facing the peoples of Africa and other developing countries.

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CSO: 1812/66

INTERNATIONAL

CHANGES IN BRAZIL, ROLE OF COMMUNIST PARTY DISCUSSED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by R. Tuchnin: "Brazil: A Time of Change"]

[Excerpts] Brazil is justifiably called a Latin American giant--about 130 million people live on its territory, which occupies no more than half of South America.

Since the time when the military established its regime in 1964 many changes have taken place in Brazil. The beginning of the last decade was marked by rapid rates of economic growth. But taken by themselves, the impressive figures of industrial growth stand in contradiction to the social reality: in the words of the English newspaper, FINANCIAL TIMES, this was a "model of development which placed too much emphasis on accumulated wealth and not enough attention was devoted to its correct distribution."

And the cruel and deep energy crisis that spread through the capitalist world did not bypass this country; it dealt the severest blows to the Brazilian economy.

The military regime in Brazil was faced with serious problems which required immediate solutions. The economic difficulties reverberated fairly strongly in the socio-political life. A large wave of strikes spread throughout the country. A number of legal oppositions took hold. The Brazilian Democratic Movement (BDD) party created, according to the official design, as the only counterbalance to the ruling National Union of Renewal (ARENA), significantly increased its influence at the parliamentary elections in 1974 and in 1978.

The question of "liberalization" of the military regime was placed on the political agenda. The program of the current president of the republic, Joao Figueiredo, who took over the post two and one half years ago, envisioned carrying out a process of democratization.

Real progress in this direction can already be observed.

The national congress of Brazil is beginning to play an increasingly appreciable role. After the reform of the party's activity, the bipolar party system--the government ARENA and the opposition BDD--which was artificially created by a decree, ceased to exist. It was replaced in the political arena by a whole number of

parties: the ruling social-democratic (created on the basis of the former ARENA) and the opposing Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (mainly members of the BDD), the Brazilian tribalist party (which holds socio-democratic positions), the Workers Party (formed on the basis of the trade-union movement of the city of São Paulo) and others.

The Brazilian Communist Party (BKP) remains illegal, and relying upon all democratic forces, is waging a battle for its legalization. It thinks that the political process which has begun should end in free elections at a national constituent assembly which will adopt a democratic constitution.

Activists of the Brazilian government have repeatedly emphasized that they are prepared to carry on a "political dialogue" with the opposition. For the first time in the 17 years of the existence of the military regime, it is intended to hold direct elections to local authority agencies next year, which will undoubtedly contribute to the democratization of the country's political life.

U. S. monopolies have been wanting to get their hands on Brazil's wealth for a long time. The large dollar capital is striving to penetrate even more deeply into the core of the national economy. Progressive forces are decisively in favor of strengthening the country's economic independence.

In the foreign economic area, Brazil has entered firmly on the path of development of relations with various states and rejecting a one-sided orientation toward the United States. This direction in the economic policy has made it possible for the country's government to set the task of increasing the volume of exports to 26 billion dollars this year.

Brazil's trade with socialist countries is steadily expanding--during the past decade it increased by 56 percent, although there are many unutilized possibilities here. Brazil sells the Soviet Union sugar, cocoa, soybeans, coffee and other commodities and receives machine tools, hydroelectric power equipment, and products of the chemical industry.

Both representatives of state enterprises and business circles of the country agree that strengthening Soviet-Brazilian trade-economic cooperation will be for the good of both nations. Recently a representative delegation of Brazil, headed by the chief of the secretariat for planning under the republic president, Antonio Delfim Netto, visited the USSR. This delegation signed long-term agreements concerning reciprocal deliveries of goods.

The Soviet Union always has been and still is on the side of peoples who are defending their right to freedom, independence and social progress. Soviet people respect Brazil, which is defending its national interests and striving to follow an independent course in the international arena. Its refusal to participate in the creation of a military bloc in the southern part of the Latin American continent, which was thrust upon them by U. S. military circles, can serve as an example of this position.

Not everyone approves of the changes taking place in Brazil. Some would like to halt or slow down the process of democratization that has begun. These Brazilian

"ultras" are operating under the worn-out banner of anti-Communism, trying as in the past to frighten people with the "red danger." And when the local press begins to search out the ringleaders of these terrorist bands, it turns out that they rule "black hundred" frequently neofascist organizations like the "Anti-Communist movement," "the new homeland," and others. They are the ones who are arranging explosions in state institutions, public places and the editorial offices of democratic newspapers, and setting fire to newspaper stands where progressive publications are sold.

These insolent actions on the part of the terrorists are being strongly rebuffed both by the country's democratic public and by government circles.

The Brazilian Communist Party has severely condemned the actions of the terrorists. A recent announcement of the BKP notes that communists, who are struggling for deep democratization of public life, are filled with resolve to devote all of their efforts to activation of the positive political processes that are taking place in the country.

11772  
CSO: 1807/148

INTERNATIONAL

'PRAVDA' REPORTS AFGHANISTAN 'NOT CALM'

PM271303 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 July 1981 publishes on page 6 a 1,900-word dispatch from special correspondents S. Baygarov and L. Mironov, datelined Herat, Kabul and Moscow, under the heading "A Herat Chronicle: From an Afghan Notebook." The authors give an outline of the history and present features of the city and province of Herat and describe meetings with the local officials and citizens, stating that "things are still not calm" in the province and describing typical incidents in the life of the security forces and "voluntary detachments for the defense of the revolution." They describe a visit to an agricultural cooperative in the province and note that "Herat has received Soviet machinery for organizing the first machine and tractor station locally." The authors then give an account of a trip to the small town of Islamkala, 120 km from Herat and not far from the Iranian border--they note that many Afghans are now returning from abroad and that "40 or 50 people arrive here from Iran daily." The reportage concludes by asserting that "the process of profound democratic transformation is continuing in the country in the interests of the working majority."

CSO: 1807/155

BRIEF

FOREIGN LANGUAGES--Children of various nations--foreign students who are studying in USSR higher educational institutions--have been guests of Azerbaijan for almost three weeks. As part of the international truck train, Druzhba, which began on 8 July in Baku, they will become familiar with the life, work and recreation of the republic workers, and the leisure of their Soviet contemporaries. Among the members of the multinational crew are students of the Patrice Lumumba Institute of Friendship of Peoples, the Leningrad State University and other VUZ's of our country where specialists are being trained with high skills for the economies of many states. More than 150 boys and girls represent 25 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The route of the truck train will pass through Geokchay, Mingechaur, Zakataly and Sheki. The foreign youths will have a chance to see how the battle is waged on the fields of the republic for large crops of grain, cotton and grapes. They will visit industrial enterprises of Baku and meet with marine petroleum workers, metallurgists and chemists of Sumgait, and they will visit museums, exhibits and children's resorts that are located in Apsheron and the foothills of the Greater Caucasus. On the first day the young foreigners met with representatives of labor collectives of the capital of Azerbaijan and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress. [Text] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 3] 11772

CSO: 1807/148

NATIONAL

LIQUIDATION OF FUTURELESS VILLAGES SHOULD BE NATURAL, UNFORCED PROCESS

Moscow SEL'SKAYA NOV' in Russian No 6, 1981 pp 12-13

[Article by B. Khorev, chairman of the Commission on Problems of Resettlement and Settlements of the Scientific and Technical Council of the USSR Ministry of VUZ's, doctor of geographical sciences: "Tomorrow's Village is Being Planned"]

[Text] The question of the so-called promising and unpromising villages should be resolved in the overall complex of questions of rural settlements.

As we know, extensive housing construction began in our villages at the beginning of the 1960's. Blueprints for planning rural rayons were developed everywhere. A strategy was outlined for the social-planning restructuring of the village.

It is hard to overestimate the significance of a well-thought-out plan which correctly orients practical measures. Expenditures are reduced as a result of its implementation. Prerequisites are created for successful social development. It becomes possible to regulate the migration of the rural population. Private subsidiary farms are strengthened. According to the most modern calculations, the utilization of well-thought-out, comprehensively substantiated plans for rayon planning in the sphere of nonproduction construction during the past 20 years could have saved the state more than 5 billion rubles.

Unfortunately, not everything is going well here. First of all there is the undoubtedly erroneousness of the division of all rural settlements into "promising" and "unpromising" which was proposed on the initiative of the USSR State Committee for Civil Construction. The latter essentially have a right to development. But the experience of comprehensive socio-economic development of certain rayons, particularly Volnovakhskiy Rayon in Donetskaya Oblast, which was discussed in the article, "The Volnovakhskiy Experiment" (PRAVDA, 20 Oct 1980), shows: first, such a division would be extremely premature; and second, construction in promising villages certainly does not impede the development of all other settlements which are called "ordinary."

Ways of restructuring rural settlement differs in various regions of the country. For example, in Volnovakhskiy Rayon new administrative and cultural centers were erected in each central farmstead. Obviously the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the nonchernozem zone which have few people are not capable of doing this. Here it would be expedient, by combining the forces of several farms, to construct in a

"group" center a modern school, a well-equipped hospital and a spacious palace of culture. Of course, good roads must be laid at the same time. It is necessary to take into account that the well-established farmsteads have entered firmly into the picture of land utilization. If you try to transfer them this picture will be ruined.

Unfortunately, because of incorrect orientation in planning, primary attention is frequently devoted not to construction of cultural centers and roads, but to removing the residents from "unpromising" villages. And what is the result? The migration takes place not so much to central farmsteads as to cities.

Incidentally, the Ukraine rejected this notorious division of villages into "pure" and "impure," that is, "promising" and "unpromising" as early as 1978. Recently, affected by justified criticism, the USSR State Committee on Civil Construction adopted a similar decision. This would be the right time to refer to the time that is wasted in vain and the state funds that have been thrown to the wind, and say: "better late than never." But what is regarded as being of paramount importance again is this same "collective settlement"! A circulating letter of the State Committee on Civil Construction of 13 August 1980, "On Eliminating Shortcomings in the Design of Rayon Planning for Settlement in Rural Areas," suggests dividing rural population points into three categories: promising, retained on the books and first to be moved.

But still, taking into account economic and social factors, how can one correctly carry out resettlement? Through administrative measures? In our opinion, another path is much to be preferred. Let it be a natural, painless process of self-elimination of small rural settlements that do not have the socio-economic base for further development. This process can be accelerated only through the investment of considerable funds in the development of promising population points. Advantages in cultural and domestic services should provide motivation for the move. There should be no administrative maneuvering. Migration in rural locations should be a voluntary matter. It, and also return migration from cities, should be stimulated by correct distribution of capital investments among rural areas. If any small villages remain viable under these conditions, such a turn of events should only be welcomed.

Sometimes an "unpromising" village can actually prove to be unnecessary from the standpoint of production. But still it can be capable of performing other functions! For example, it can become a recreation base for city dwellers, and more and more of them are rushing to rural areas for their vacation time. Moreover, dacha construction is developing intensively now. "A second residence," recreation in the broad sense of the word, is a large social and national economic problem. Even if there were a couple of houses in such a village that were occupied by city dwellers (inherited, purchased or rented for temporary use), there would be hope for the future of a village which is seemingly unpromising.

The most serious attention should be given to the problem of resettlement in the nonchernozem zone: here the shortage of working hands on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is especially critical. In the nonchernozem zone annual plans have been developed for resettlement in the various oblasts, rayons and farms, and lists of

families for the first resettlement have been drawn up. But so far this has not had a significant influence on the number of personnel on the farms. What is the matter here?

We would like to give a couple of reasons. The planned amounts of resettlement do not correspond to the actual financial and material-technical resources that have been allotted for these purposes. The construction base does not have sufficient capacities. In a number of cases, measures for resettlement do not actually correspond to the interests of agricultural enterprises. And, finally, resettlement far from always meets the wishes of the residents themselves.

Both scientific analysis and practical experience make it possible to devise measures for resettlement into four main groups: earmarking and building up promising population points; forming a network of local centers at group, rayon and inter-rayon levels; constructing roads that connect villages and protection facilities with all local centers; and movement of residents from small villages.

Calculations show that the more rapidly the reconstruction of the rural population is carried out, the less it will cost the society. But at the same time, in any case it is economically more advantageous to spread mass movement from small villages over a longer period. After all, it can turn out that this is not necessary at all. With sufficient development of new socio-economic centers and the road network, some of the "unpromising" villages will eliminate themselves. And this will happen purely demographically—through migration and natural attrition of the residents. Nor can one fail to take into account the circumstance that by eliminating "unpromising" villages, we frequently lose part of the arable land from agricultural circulation along with them, we eliminate farm products which were produced, even if not many of them.

What will the future village be like? How many people should live in it? Research shows that even for one oblast one cannot give a single recommendation. The Central Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Planning of Rural Civil Construction has made a comprehensive evaluation of the variants of consolidating rural villages in three rayons of Kostromskaya Oblast. And it showed that in the future here there will be both centralized systems with one village per farm—from 400 to 600 residents, and decentralized systems—from 2 to 4 villages. In the latter case the sizes of the central farmsteads will remain the same, and an average of from 150 to 200 people will live in the more remote ones.

Unfortunately, rural rayon planning still does not take into account the possibilities of increased population and the existing demographic base. This is why so few consolidated villages are being constructed.

The "Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990" earmarks more rapid construction in rural areas of well arranged housing, preschool institutions, clubs and other facilities for cultural and personal purposes. The provision of centralized heat, gas and water supply and sewerage for rural population points will increase. There will be more paved intrafarm roads.

The state is expending immense amounts on all this. In order for this money to produce the greatest effect, it should be distributed correctly. Therefore one would think that it is necessary to revise the work in rural rayon planning. In the union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts we should draw up substantiated long-term plans for stage-by-stage implementation of measures whose goal is reconstruction of the rural population.

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV ARTICLE TO APPEAR IN UKRAINIAN PARTY JOURNAL

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "Strengthened by Leninist Friendship"]

[Text] In December 1982 it will have been 50 years since the day of the formation of the USSR. For this remarkable date the editorial staff of the magazine KOMMUNIST UKRAINY has organized the publication of materials concerning the successes in the economic, socio-political and spiritual life of the sister union republics. The July issue of the magazine is devoted to a discussion of Soviet Kirgiziya.

The selection of materials opens with an article by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgiziya, T. U. Usualiyev, "Kirgizstan--A Region Born of October." For its present achievements in the development of economy and culture, it is emphasized in the article, Kirgizstan is obligated to the wide leadership of the Leninist Communist Party and the indissoluble brotherly friendship with the great Russian people and with all Soviet peoples. All the union republics have helped to create a powerful industry in this mountainous region. Machines, machine tools, construction and other materials are delivered to Kirgiziya from everywhere. The central cities of Russia, the Ukraine and other republics send skilled personnel. Scientists and engineering and technical workers of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev have and still do render active assistance. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, it notes in the article, the course of our party and government toward further consolidation of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, the flourishing and rapprochement of all the peoples of the socialist homeland is expressed with renewed force.

The flagship of the republic's industry, the Plant for Agricultural Machine Building imeni M. V. Frunze, was discussed by the secretary of the enterprise party committee, A. N. Zazulin. The history of the plant's origin is remarkable—it appeared in 1951, when the shops of the Intergel'po cooperative and the Frunze automotive and tractor repair plants were combined with the Berdyanskiy agricultural machinery plant which had been evacuated from the Ukraine. In a letter entitled "Naryn Acceleration," a brigade leader of the Naryngidroenergostroy administration, M. Sabirov, emphasizes that without the extra deliveries of turbines and powerful transformers manufactured by Ukrainian enterprises it would have been impossible to start the first aggregate of the Kurpsayskaya GES ahead of schedule. The cooperation of agrarian scientists of Kirgiziya and the Ukraine was the subject of the article by the general director of the Kirgiz scientific production association for animal husbandry, I. Botbayev.

The journalist T. Sulaymanov familiarizes the readers with the patriotic initiative of the girls from the Kolkhoz imeni M. V. Frunze in Oshskaya Oblast who created their own cotton growing brigade called "16 Girls" headed by A. Akmatova. The chairman of Kirgizsovprof, E. Abakirov, discusses the creation of an all-union sanitorium on the bank of the Issyk-Kulya, and the first secretary of the board of the Kirgiz Union of Writers, T. Askarov discusses the creative achievements of the masters of literature.

Surakan Kaynazarova, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, has become famous for record crops of sugar beets. She learned her high mastery from the eminent Ukrainian sugar beet grower, Mariya Demchenko. The sources and the rich fruits of this friendship are revealed in the writing of the Ukrainian journalist, M. Prikhod'ko. The selection of materials about Soviet Kirgizstan is completed with recollections of the former director of the Khar'kov Knitting Factory imeni A. I. Mikoyan, S. D. Guttsay. The enterprise was evacuated to our republic at the beginning of the war. The Kirgiz people welcomed its workers warmly and fraternally. Returning later to liberated Khar'kov, the factory workers gave the Kirgiz people all the enterprise's equipment as a gift and Kirgiziya has become a second home for many Ukrainian workers.

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REGIONAL

CREATION OF SUBSIDIARY FARMS BY BAKU INDUSTRIES SURVEYED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jul 81 pp 2-3

[Article by L. Polonskiy: "Subsidiary, But Not Secondary"]

[Text] "All-around support should be . . . given to subsidiary farms of enterprises."

L. I. Brezhnev  
From his report at the 26th CPSU Congress

Against the General Background

Subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises also play a role in solving the food problem. We shall neither exaggerate nor underestimate their role and significance. Subsidiary means auxiliary. But an additional contribution too, whether it is from one plant or factory or on the level of the entire country, can be significant and weighty.

When one becomes familiar with the activity of the subsidiary farm of Kaspar, one can see with one's own eyes how significant the addition to the workers' table can prove to be. Thousands and thousands of people work on the steamship line--on the ships, on the ports and at the enterprise. Kaspar has numerous dining rooms, restaurants, buffets, stores and food shops of its own, its own pioneer camp, children's preschool institution and houses of recreation. Sailors on trips receive hot meals three times a day. And this entire system is supported year around because of the subsidiary farm that is immediately under the jurisdiction of Torgmortrans of the Caspian steamship line: vegetables--all of them, meat--one-fourth, milk--more than one-third, and eggs--10-15 percent. In the height of the season the farm sends its surplus products to sailors and river seamen of the North.

True, the Kaspar subsidiary farm holds an exceptional position among all the others; it is not really typical. It is 52 years old, it can legitimately be called a sovkhoz, and it has a planted area in excess of 1,400 hectares in Khachmasskiy Rayon. In past times other solid departments, large associations and enterprises have had just as large an agricultural and food base, created, as a rule, through their own resources on uncultivated, abandoned or previously unassimilated land. But, unlike the steamship line, they did not maintain subsidiary farms.

The overwhelming majority of subsidiary farms the enterprises have now have appeared only in recent years and, when speaking about them, one cannot fail to take their short lives into account. There are more than 200 of them in the republic today. But even in the short period of their existence the best of the farms have confidently proved themselves. They include the "agricultural shops" of the Karadagskiy construction materials combine, the Baku bread products combine No 2, the Kaspmorneftegasprom association and others. One of them, which belongs to the bread products combine, whose experience is extremely instructive, should be discussed in greater detail.

The combine's workers have managed to transform barren, neglected land with an area of 50 hectares into a large, efficient, comprehensively developing farm. From the very beginning they have displayed real motivation and a truly businesslike approach. They looked for material and technical supplies from internal reserves and found support from the community. All this was reflected in the results. The farm became a reliable source of food supply for members of the collective. Last year the workers and employees of the country received from their "agricultural shop" about 36 tons of meat, almost a half million eggs and more than 40 tons of early vegetables. . .

And on the whole during 1980 subsidiary farms of the republic have produced and sold: meat in live weight (including poultry)—1,457 tons; eggs—3,213,000; milk—952 tons; vegetables—7,000 tons; and fruits—300 tons. If one excludes from the overall list the indicators of such large farms as Kaspar and Azerittifak, the remaining farms do not account for very much of the overall total.

The output of the majority of subsidiary farms is still very small. Less than 500 kilograms of milk were produced from each of the cows on the farm belonging to the republic's Ministry of the Timber Industry, and 257 kilograms per cow was the yield on the farm of the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry. About 1,000 kilograms were produced from each of the cows on the farm of Glavmezhkolkhozovkhozstroy. There are subsidiary farms where the productivity of vegetables ranges from about 4 to 6 quintals per hectare. A kind of record was set on the subsidiary farm of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry—3 quintals per hectare!

The subsidiary farms of Azneft', the largest association in the republic, are in sad condition. In previous years Azneft' did a marvelous job of supplying its numerous workers with products from its own gardens, orchards, melon plantations, vineyards and farms. It would seem that they should restore the good old traditions and put the association's great resources to work. But, judging from everything, Azneft' has taken a perfunctory, indifferent attitude toward handling the farms, and has seen in them a burden which detracts them from their basic occupation. And this has been reflected in the results of the activity of all seven subsidiary farms. Is it really thinkable that the overall number of poultry on them is equal to the number on the farm of bread products combine No 2 alone, or that less than 220 quintals of vegetables were raised last year! In practice this excuse for a "ration" had almost no effect on the food supplies of the petroleum workers.

Unlike their colleagues, the transportation workers of Kaspar, the workers of the Azerbaijan railroad are not very concerned about the development of their own food base. About 200 head of poultry and 250 rabbits--this is about all that they have

on the two so-called subsidiary farms. In 1980 they delivered the railroad workers of the mainline only 2,800 eggs.

#### Red Tape Causes Harm

Various factors impede the establishment and growth of subsidiary farms of enterprises. Some people, when beginning to establish farms, are inclined to consider them as a kind of fashion, a regular rapid campaign. And a lack of confidence in the success of the enterprise gives rise to red tape, paperwork, and eye washing, which crowd out the actual matter. Quite frequently it is like this: the corresponding plot is fenced off, any kind of structure is thrown up in a hurry, and the planting of vegetables and feed grasses is forced without observing the elementary agrotechnical rules . . . then a cheerful report is sent to the higher agency and a reference form is sent to the Central Statistical Administration. Sometimes it is even simpler. Having relieved themselves of concerns for assimilating the land section, comrades of the Severnaya GRES adapted the club and dormitory facilities for incubating chickens! Naturally, there was little benefit from such an amateurish undertaking.

It turns out that it is easy to avoid the organization of a subsidiary farm in general, even if authoritative decrees make it incumbent on one to do this. Sometimes ispolkoms which are slow in allotting land sections give reasons for exceptions. The Argiprosel'stroy institute is persistently prolonging the development of planning estimates for the assimilation of the areas. Only next year does it promise to issue the materials for laying the communications for sections allotted in Gousany to the machine building plants imeni Leytenant Schmidt, Bakinskii rabochiy and imeni Kirov.

Referring to the stumbling block--Argiprosel'stroy, these enterprises are in no hurry to begin the work on which the improved well being of the members of the working collective depends. But can it be really true, that having consulted with agrarian specialists, the leaders of the services of these plants, who have their own planners and designers, cannot do the necessary calculations and blueprints themselves? And they have a convincing example before their eyes: the production workers of the Baku Plant imeni G. Petrov are doing both planning and construction work themselves.

#### There Are Resources Everywhere

Initiative and activity and, conversely, inertia and indifference are expressively and precisely articulated by the old Azerbaijani saying: "Movers will cross mountains, and standers will end up in a pit." Enterprising and persistence, which are dearer than gold in any matter, undoubtedly prove to be decisive in organizing the development and advancement of subsidiary farms of enterprises. And how they are harmed by the dependent attitudes that still survive in a number of departments, institutions and production associations. Certain managers strive by any means to avoid creating their own "agricultural shops" at their enterprises. The most varied justifications are found. The Administration for Geology, for example, assumes that it cannot turn to the creation of a subsidiary farm here because the plan for socio-economic development "does not envision raising agricultural crops and cultivating planted areas, or the production of animal husbandry

products either. The Azerbaijan civil aviation administration is even more categorical: "A subsidiary farm was not created because of the lack of a material and technical base and limit on labor," its leaders write in one of their explanations.

Similar announcements have also been made by Azerglavneftesnabsbyt and Glavgaz of the Azerbaijan SSR and the fisheries administration where with stubbornness worthy of emulation they refuse to organize subsidiary farms.

The excuses given above are clearly groundless. Contributing in all ways to the development of subsidiary farms, the state permits enterprises, institutions and organizations, at their own discretion, based on the wage fund, to staff subsidiary farms with service personnel. And various agricultural equipment, transportation, mineral fertilizers and high-grade seeds are allotted to the "agricultural shops" of the enterprises. The bank grants them credit for the organization and expansion of the material and technical base under privileged conditions.

At first, within reasonable limits, the state will sell feed to the subsidiary farms of enterprises from its own resources. This assistance is quite justified during the period of the formation of the farm. But it does not make sense subsequently. The calculations are based on the enterprises utilizing their own reserves for the creation of their own feed base. This is what the leading farms do, particularly by using food wastes. Workers of the Baku bread products combine No 2 even carefully gather up flour that lies on the ground after cleaning sacks and take it to their farm. And this in spite of the fact that the enterprises raises barley on an area of 12 hectares and last year alone harvested 150 quintals of grain for animal husbandry needs.

The people who head certain departments and organizations are not ashamed to assume the role of moochers sometimes. They request and demand feed from state resources and want to obtain a powerful technical arsenal for relatively modest sections of land. They even want kolkhoz and sovkhoz land which has been carefully cultivated and attended! And sometimes they succeed in getting it. Instead of improving fallow, unused plots, Azsel'khozvodoprovodstroy took 8 hectares of land for its permanent use from the supply of sovkhoz No 1 in Khachmasskiy Rayon. Glavazmelivodstroy took an even larger section of land from the Uzunbabalinskiy dairy sovkhoz.

#### A Methodological Center is Needed

While resolutely condemning the still existing dependent tendencies that contradict the spirit and essence of subsidiary farms, one cannot bypass circumstances that stimulate them. It is not difficult to understand aviators who have become accustomed flying free over immense expanses planted in early tomatoes and cherry trees and become confused at the idea that they should begin to raise fruits and vegetables on their own land. Where do they obtain the necessary consultation, clear cut instructions and specific advice? Whom do they have a right to count on for help?

The subsidiary farm division of the republic Gosplan, which was organized not so long ago and is small in terms of personnel, is certainly not called upon to serve as a methodological consultation center. Even now it sometimes takes on the functions of a controlling agency which are not appropriate for it. One would think

that there is now a need to create an organization which would be capable of establishing and developing subsidiary farms of enterprises, would give them good recommendations, would coordinate the actions of many "agricultural shops," and would generalize and disseminate the experience and achievements of the best. With it as a basis, it might be possible to arrange centralized collection of food wastes more effectively for the needs of subsidiary animal husbandry farms. The rank and title of such an agency is not important; the main thing is for it to exist.

And another essential aspect of the problem. The majority of newly organized farms select mainly animal husbandry. And this is understandable for it meets the requirements of the time. But it is no secret that the expenditures will be recouped here only if the number of head and their productivity are increased. A small farm, regardless of how hard one works, will inevitably remain unprofitable. This day most of the subsidiary farms of enterprises in Azerbaijan operate at a loss. The only exceptions are the large complexes of Kaspar, the Baku grain products combine No 2 and several others.

Is it not this sad prospect--to be strapped with a farm that operates at a loss and spoils the general financial picture--that frightens certain leaders who try in all ways to avoid creating their own "agricultural shop"?! But yet the task or, rather, non-task that alarms them is quite realistic. Those who themselves are not capable of expanding their farms and transforming them into large complexes that can pay for themselves, can cooperate with other enterprises, construction sites and institutions, and organize animal husbandry farms on a share basis. Experience of this kind has already been accumulated in the Ukraine and, believe me, it can be useful for us too.

There is no doubt that it is not the number of subsidiary farms, but the potential of each of them that determines the significance of "agricultural shops" of enterprises and their place in the fulfillment of the feed program. But still . . . certain ministries and departments, having in their system a strong, but only one subsidiary farm, are proud of this and stop here. The republic Ministry of Procurements and Ministry of Public Health are examples of this. The union-wide branch seminar-conference, which evaluated highly the results of the activity of the subsidiary farm of the bread baking combine No 2, was held in Baku not so long ago. And one still cannot understand why the Azerbaijan Ministry of Procurements, drawing on the experience of this combine, has not directed the other enterprises of the system to create similar farms! After all, all of them have a surplus of food wastes.

In his speech at the festivities in Tbilisi, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the food program which is now being formulated is not the result of cabinet calculations; it must rely on the experience and capabilities of the farms.

Let us add to the experience the capabilities of subsidiary farms of enterprises that can appreciably augment the country's food balance.

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RASHIDOV EXPLAINS SOVIET AGRARIAN POLICY AND THE UZBEK PEASANTS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 30 Jun 81 pp 1-5

[Commentary by Sharaf Rashidov: "What the Five-Year Plan Gives Peasants"]

[Text] The agrarian policy which is being implemented in the Soviet Union pursues two interconnected aims: first, to fully satisfy the people's requirements for food and the industry's needs in agricultural raw materials, and second, to improve the living standards of those who are engaged in farm production and live in the countryside. But I am not sure whether it is right to delimit the "first" and the "second" so stiffly. Both of these goals are equally important. That is why it would be more correct to say that the Soviet agrarian policy is dual: it is directed at boosting production and, simultaneously, at increasing the incomes of peasant families, and at improving the rural communal services and culture in the broadest sense of this word.

It is clear that every state in the world would like to intensify its agriculture. All states set this objective and the USSR is certainly no exception in this respect. And as for the purposeful, programmed raising of the living standards and improvement of the cultural standards of peasants and communal services for them, we are witnessing here the specifics of the socialist approach to resolving economic problems, the major specific features of the Soviet way of life which are of paramount importance.

In our time the train of scientific and technical progress makes headway at full speed. But is there a place for the peasant in it? And where is this place? The practice of the most developed Western states, even such as the United States, gives a lot of examples of how the peasant becomes literally crushed by the wheels of this train.

The principled stand taken by the Soviet Union and by the party of communists on that score is as follows: the peasant is a full and equal participant in progress, and he must use the benefits which the scientific and technical revolution brings to society along with all people and on an equal basis with them.

These questions are particularly topical for Uzbekistan, one of the fifteen Union republics which the USSR comprises. As many as 9.5 million of its 16-million-strong population (over 58 percent) live in the countryside. More than a third of the active population (35 percent) are directly engaged in the diversified

farm production, and if the related sectors--education, medical, cultural and communal services, transport, and so on--are added to this, it turns out that the vast majority of the republic's population is linked with agricultural production in one way or another.

It is also necessary to take into account the demographic specifics of the Central Asian region. Migration from the rural localities to towns develops slowly there, the birth rate is high, and infant mortality is low as a result of the tremendous achievements of medicine in the Soviet period of history. That is why the growth rate of the population is quite appreciable there.

The practice of "pushing" the peasant out of the sphere of work and everyday life to which he is accustomed, as it not infrequently happens in the world of private enterprise, is not used in the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the peasant has a reliable social defence: both the Constitution and the Rules of the collective farms ensure his right to work and the right to really enjoy all the benefits which modern civilization can give man, including well-provided-for and cultured everyday life, free education and medical service, paid rest and recreation, guarantees in case of a disease or disability, and a pension without previous payments and deductions from his earnings.

In sum, the socio-demographic situation in Central Asia, if it is fully taken into consideration, presupposes a need for considerable efforts in order to provide the constitutional rights of a man with a reliable economic basis, or, to put it bluntly, in order to make them really used rights.

Agriculture in Uzbekistan has been developing dynamically. Indicative in this respect are the results of cotton growing, albeit cotton is far from being a monoculture (the republic has diversified agriculture, including the production of grain, silk, fruits, meat and milk, astrakhan skins, and so on). The average annual output of cotton during the past five-year period (1976-1980) reached 5.7 million tons. By way of comparison, the respective figure for the previous five-year plan period (1971-1975) stood at 4.9 million tons; after the second world war the republic produced just over one million tons of raw cotton, and on the eve of the collectivisation--a mere 0.5 million tons. As we see it is fair to say that the growth has been tremendous.

In the current five-year period (1981-1985) it is planned to annually produce 5.9 million tons of cotton on average (9.2-9.3 million tons in the USSR as a whole). It is a realistic target because last year the republic produced 6.2 million tons of raw cotton. The growth rate of the average annual gross agricultural output in Uzbekistan in the current five-year period is very high. The figure stands at 17-19 percent, compared with 12-14 percent in the Soviet Union as a whole.

And what will the five-year plan give the peasant?

The growth of real incomes. The real incomes of the population have increased by 17 percent in the past five years, and by 50 percent in the past decade. The collective farmers' work remuneration has been growing faster than the wages of other groups of the population.

In 1976 the Uzbek collective farmer received 104 roubles a month on average for his work in social production, and 129 roubles in 1980. As it is laid down in the five-year plan, the figure will reach 142 roubles in 1985. So we are witnessing the direct interdependence between the growth of production and the growth of the peasants' incomes.

The dynamics of retail trade is an important evidence of the improvement of the living standards. Per capita retail trade increased by 20 percent in the past five-year period, with the sale of non-food products--clothes, furniture, books, household devices, and so on--growing at a priority rate.

It is a good time to say here that the index of retail prices in the USSR is, in effect, not subject to such fluctuations as in the capitalist countries, while the prices of foodstuffs and services and goods in massive demand (first of all food, children's clothes, medicines and rent) have been unchanged for many years. That is why the growth of the goods turnover provides a real picture of the growth of the living standards.

Improvement of the communal services and culture in the countryside. To substantiate the conclusions in this most important question, I want to use statistics.

In the last five-year period 214,000 families moved to new homes in the countryside of Uzbekistan, 600,000 schoolchildren began to study in new school buildings, and 145,000 children began to attend new kindergartens and day nurseries where they are looked after by qualified personnel.

As I have said above, 9.5 million people live in the rural localities and the Uzbek family, as a rule, has many children (an average family consists of six persons). Against this background, 214,000 new houses and flats are an appreciable figure. Another 270,000 families will give a house-warming in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

The situation with schools is the same as with housing. The children of the school age now number over 4 million. And if one in each six children began to study in a new school during the past five-year period, this fact needs no comment. The rate of the construction of schools and children's and medical establishments will be even higher in the current five-year period.

Or let us take such important factors of the cultural and communal-service progress in the countryside as communication media, transport and road construction. Since the number of cars and motorcycles in personal use has been increasing fast, good roads are needed. In the 1st five-year period the republic spent immense sums on building highways and 2,600 kilometres of hard-surface roads were put into operation. Another 2,300 kilometres will be built in this five-year period. The increased growth rate is obvious.

The implementation of the social program in the countryside of Uzbekistan engenders new forms of organisational and political influence on this process.

Let us take, for instance, the system of the so-called councils for raising the cultural standards of the population, which have been operating at all levels--in the republic, in the administrative regions and districts, in each town, at major industrial plants, and at each collective and state farm without exception.

The councils include representatives of public organisations, economic managers, workers of culture, science, health services and education, authors, artists, sports organisers, and so on. The councils are headed by the most authoritative members of the local leading organs<sup>x)</sup>. Recommendations which the councils work out have a great weight in the eyes of the public and the authorities. The councils, in effect, coordinate the implementation of the social program in the countryside and stimulate the reliable political, economic and administrative security of it.

In the final analysis, the five-year plan is not only, and not so much figures, plan targets, new production capacities, and so on, but also resolving the problem of man, his everyday life, culture and social outlook. To place man, concrete man, his needs, the life of his family in the focus of attention--such is the main program striving of the party of Soviet Communists.

(APN, June 29. In full)

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x) The republican council for raising the cultural standards of the population is headed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan S.R. Rashidov.

CSO: 1812/73

TURKMEN WOMEN'S COUNCIL PLANS ANTIRELIGIOUS PROGRAM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 2

Report by G. Vasil'yeva: "A Decisive Rebuff to Remnants of the Past"

Text A report by A. Mashadova, chairman of the Tedzhenskiy Rayon women's council, on the struggle against manifestations of remnants of the past with respect to women was heard at a regular meeting of the republic women's council held the other day in Ashkhabad.

Under the leadership of the rayon party committee, the women's council is carrying out specific work aimed at improving the socio-political activity of women. It is working according to plan. Complaints and statements by women workers and housewives are being considered. Systematic supervision of the work of children's preschool institutions has been established. With the aid of oral journals ustnyye zhurnaly which function at the rayon women's council and women's councils in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises, legal and health education propaganda is being conducted, remnants of the past and their specific adherents are subjected to criticism, and advanced workers among the women are honored. Meetings of parents, siblings and children at which problems of rendering voluntary assistance in organizing kindergartens and day nurseries are resolved, and meetings of mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law aimed at fostering a respectful attitude toward the woman in the family, which are being conducted at the initiative of the women's council, meet with approval. Members of the rayon women's council are frequent guests of senior students at rural schools and actively participate in introducing modern ceremonies--Komsomol weddings, the ceremonial registration of newborn infants, and sendoffs for labor veterans for deserved rest and for youths joining the ranks of the Soviet Army.

Unfortunately, all this work still is insufficiently effective. The facts attest to this.

The majority of women workers in Tedzhenskiy Rayon take an active part in public production. It suffices to say that in the last five-year plan more than 900 women kolkhoz farmers and workers in enterprises and organizations fulfilled their first-year targets ahead of schedule. The labor prowess of many has been marked by government awards. However, there are still quite a few women who are full of energy and healthy who are not engaged in public production. Women are

seldom advanced to management work, either. In particular, only one woman has been a kolkhoz brigade leader in the rayon in recent years. There are no women among the kolkhoz chairmen. Far from everything is being done thus far to create the necessary conditions for the labor, everyday life and cultural leisure of women.

The lack of needed individual work with people was noted. True, the rayon women's council holds to account certain unhappy families where conflicts related to infringement of women's legal rights are coming to a head, but effective measures against the adherents of negative manifestations are not being taken and an atmosphere of active censure of the conduct of these people by their countrymen is not being established. The councils of elders existing in kolkhozes and sovkhozes most often assume the position of noninterference in the affairs of unhappy families and try not to take notice of antisocial manifestations. The councils of elders in the Sovkhoz imeni 22d Party Congress and the "Lenin Yely" Kolkhoz act this way, in particular.

The republic women's council, after discussing the report by Comrade A. Mashadova, approved a number of recommendations.

It was proposed that the rayon women's council, together with the ispolkom of the rayon soviet of people's deputies, take specific steps toward the more complete involvement of nonworking women in public production; popularize the mass working occupations, especially occupations with the construction specialization, among women in any way possible; and hold joint meetings of the women's council with the councils of elders to review matters related to the struggle against remnants of the past.

The republic women's council recommended that the Tedzhenskiy Rayon party committee increase attention to the preparation, training and advancement of women to management posts in all components of the national economy, and that primary party organizations systematically discuss problems related to the establishment of favorable conditions for women's labor and public activities.

It was recommended that the editorial staff of the rayon newspaper more actively popularize the Soviet way of life in the example of the rayon's best labor families, as well as publish pointed critical materials aimed against manifestations of remnants of the past with regard to women and those who specifically adhere to them.

The administrative organs of the rayon, with the aim of prevention, should more frequently review the matters of offenses related to remnants of the past with relation to women in out-of-town meetings at the places of residence of those guilty of incidents.

Recommendations also were given to the Ashkhabad obkom. They draw the party committee's attention to the study, selection, placement and training of women personnel, to improvement in the style and methods of work of the deputy chairmen of kolkhozes for culture, and to the study and generalization of experience in the activities of councils of elders.

Taking part in the meeting of the republic women's council, held under the chairmanship of M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, were O. Nazarova, secretary of the Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet; V. I. Arinin, procurator of the TuSSR; supervisory employees of the ministries of internal affairs, education, health, and culture; E. Kindzhalova, deputy chairman of the TuSSR Supreme Court; M. Yazykova, sector head of the Institute of History of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences; writer T. Esenova; S. Muradova and A. Annakuliyeva, People's Artists of the USSR; and others.

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CSO: 1800/564

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN RAYON PUSHES CONTRACTS WITH FARMERS TO RAISE LIVESTOCK

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by V. Kasradze: "A Connection Which Benefits Everyone. A Substantial Reserve for Meat Production"]

[Text] In recent years, Gardabani Rayon has made a name for itself in vegetable farming. But many farms and enterprises hereabouts are achieving just as good results in livestock productivity. Last year the rayon sold to the state 29,260 quintals more meat, 43,660 quintals more milk, and 25,422 million more eggs than in 1975. Considerably larger quantities of livestock products have been procured in the first five months of this year than in the corresponding period last year.

The livestock farmers have achieved these excellent results thanks to the feed procurement workers, who have doubled fodder production in the past three years. But the main reason for this success is the fact that the rayon's party organization has responded with effective measures to the decisions of the GCP CC's 18th (1975) and 20th (1980) plenums: It has approached the matter of accelerated livestock development in an integrated manner, with an eye toward the future; it has diligently undertaken to convert this sector to an industrial technology, promote production concentration and specialization, and make use of the capabilities of household and auxiliary farming.

"We believe that one of the most substantial and feasible reserves for increasing livestock output volume is co-op arrangements between social farms and household farms," said Gardabani Raykom First Secretary O. Bokeria, "and so we are bending every effort to help the population operate personal farms and sell their surplus. We are constantly taking care to encourage household livestock farming. More and more attention is being paid to mechanized cultivation of household plots, agro-chemical and transport services, the allocation of pedigreed stock, nursery plants and seed, and so on. We must set up reproduction facilities on farms and in enterprises in order to be able to turn over or sell poultry and piglets to people taking part in co-ops."

In recent years, in fact, the raykom and the raysoviet's ispolkom as well as the agricultural production association have been taking more care to ensure effective utilization of every bit of household plot land so that it will benefit both the population and society. The deputies are frequent visitors in the homes of workers and employees. They determine what kind of help is needed and how much milk, meat, and other products can be sold to the state. They help draw up agreements which spell out the terms on both sides.

Many concrete examples of benefits to the people can be cited in order to encourage more households to get involved. Last year 2,100 tons of combination feed and 3,500 tons of coarse feed were sold to the population; in the first 5 months of this year 2,600 tons of combination feed have been sold and 100 hectares of grazing land have been allocated.

### The Population's Livestock Has Multiplied

This diligent effort has a vital subtext, one with resonance to state problems. Thanks to this, the population's livestock has multiplied in recent times. The state has been buying more and more meat and milk from the household farms. Last year the population turned 15,000 quintals more meat over to the state than in 1978. This year, 4,000 quintals of co-op meat will be procured on household farms.

In terms of this indicator, the rayon is one of the leaders in the republic; nevertheless, it is still too early to say that all reserves are being fully utilized.

This was emphasized at a recent rayon aktiv meeting at which the following figures were cited: 7,196 out of 18,519 households do not keep a cow, and 10,895 families don't keep a single animal. In some villages there are more family garages than livestock sheds, and the people claim that it is easier to drive into town to buy food.

In other words, the voluntaristic attitudes toward personal auxiliary farms in the late 1960s transformed thousands of Gardabani Rayon households from farm product producers to consumers.

To rectify this grave situation the rayon's working people have now rolled up their sleeves and are united in their efforts to carry out the directive set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the celebrations in Tbilisi--to implement vigorous measures in the republic to boost livestock farming. The people of Gardabani are indeed toiling diligently to develop social livestock farming in every way, and at the same time they are properly appreciative of the role played by the citizens' personal auxiliary farms in the matter of building up food resources. Especially since today the rayon's citizens have at their personal disposal 14,705 head of cattle, 5,288 hogs, and 42,078 head of sheep.

This wealth is a component part of socialist agriculture. The state is vitally interested in expanding it, because the payback is soon forthcoming.

This thought is shared by the leading enterprises in Gardabani Rayon--the Krtsanisi Hog Farming Complex, the Kumisi Vegetable Sovkhoz, and the Gamardzhveda Poultry Plant, whose officials are creating a social climate in which workers and employees, the population at large, sense that they are benefiting the state by raising livestock and poultry at home. They believe that their personal productivity largely depends on how well things are going in the social sector.

For his part, Gamardzhveda Poultry Plant Director G. Duchidze thinks that the development of household farming along with a co-op arrangement with social production is economically beneficial to the state as well, because it is possible to obtain additional output in this private sector without any large capital investment.

"We must also keep in mind," the director added, "that household farming enables us to get additional labor resources involved in production--people who for various reasons cannot be employed in social farming. There are lots of pensioners and children working on household farms. Some of them can no longer work effectively in social production, while others are still too young. On their own land, however, they can do good work.

### 103,000 Chicks

The Gamardzhveda Poultry Plant has already taken the first steps in this regard. Already the plant has turned 103,000 chicks over to 100 co-op participants to raise. More than 200 tons of meat will be procured this year in this way.

On the terms of the agreement, the plant gives citizens one-day-old chicks to raise as broilers; the participants are given, free of charge, 4 kg of feed to produce 1 kg of live chicken meat and are helped in setting up chicken houses and so on. For each kilogram of meat the participant receives one ruble in pay. And the time that he works is counted toward his labor obligation [stazh].

The kolkhoznik, worker, employee, or pensioner is obliged to turn 70 percent of his assigned chicks over to the plant in 70 days, each one weighing at least 1 kg.

Under this arrangement, the people have been delivering to the plant about 20 to 30 quintals of chicken meat per day and are happy with the pay.

Some of them are so happy with the co-op arrangement that they have raised the plant's chicks two or three times. For example, Nino Kotorashvili (Gamardzhveda Dairy and Vegetable Sovkhoz) has been raising the plant's chicks on her own household plot for two years now. The other day she returned 2,100 of her 3,000 chicks to the plant and earned 2,100 rubles in two months; and she kept 500 chicks (each 1 kg in weight) for her own use.

The Kumisi agreement has also proved beneficial for the people and the farm. The vegetable sovkhoz gives its workers 1 to 10 piglets, weighing between 10 and 15 kg, to fatten, along with 4 kg of feed for each kilogram of weight gain. Every 9 kg of weight gain counts as one man-day. A person who has taken on a young pig is obliged in 240 days' time to deliver a 100-kg hog to the farm. Any excess over this weight is his to keep. Under the agreement, for each kilogram of meat he delivers the worker or employee is paid 60 kopecks; for every kilogram above 100 he receives additionally the state pork purchase price.

The farm has placed 100 piglets for fattening on these terms; each of them has gained 20 to 25 kg in 2 months.

Worker Shalva Sharashidze has been taking care of his five piglets in an expert and industrious manner.

"If they gain weight like that," says Shalva, "the farm will be happy and so will I. As you can see, the piglets have not gone hungry. In addition to the feed the farm supplies, the piglets really go down on our family's milk and food scraps. In the summer we feed them bindweed and lettuce as well as windfall fruit."

Other villagers taking part in the co-op have gone into it with the same kind of enthusiasm, pledging to deliver 100-kg or larger hogs to the farm after 5 or 6 months.

#### 800 Piglets from Household Farms

The co-op arrangement with the Krtisanisi Hog Farm Complex is unique. The size of the reproduction facility there is not big enough, so under the agreement only sows are turned over to the individual farmers for tending and farrowing. Feed is also issued. The farmer sells the complex eight piglets from each sow and keeps the rest free of charge.

"This year we will get 800 co-op piglets from the population," said complex director and Candidate of Veterinary Sciences I. Chrelashvili, "and procure an additional 800 quintals of pork. Naturally, this is a new business and has to be refined as we go. We are looking for more effective forms of relations between social and personal auxiliary farms, arrangements which will benefit everyone."

The time has come, indeed, to assign someone in the economic organs to be responsible for the management and future prospects of the personal auxiliary farms and to take more special care to ensure that household farming is made easier and the co-op arrangement becomes a more powerful reserve. The farmers of Gardabani, who took on increased socialist obligations the other day and challenged the republic's farmers to substantially increase the procurement of livestock products in the 11th Five-Year Plan, are on the right path. And they have gained valuable experience in co-op practice. More important, this important effort by the people and the state has gained many enthusiastic supporters. They are doing everything they can to ensure that household farming makes a more substantial contribution to the food program.

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CSO: 1813/092

KOLKHOZ CONTRACTS WITH PEASANTS TO RAISE ANIMALS ON PRIVATE PLOTS

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by G. Nodia: "The First Steps"]

[Text] Kakhati Kolkhoz Yesterday and Today

Livestock farming has been the peasant's livelihood since ancient times. The primordial swamps of Colchis also used to serve this purpose, but in time tea, citrus, tung, bay leaf and other southern crops came to be planted on these lands. Add to this the fact that some shortsighted farm officials, in order to prevent peasants from making use of their household plots and pasture and make them work only on the social farm, had the undeveloped lands and pastures plowed under even though there was no other use for them. And they wouldn't allow the use of woodlands or marginal plantation lands for private stock either. Furthermore, the population was prohibited from keeping more than just one or two cows or pigs.

This abomination alienated the working man from the farm, and he shunned social labor in favor of speculating with bay leaf, citrus and fruit outside the republic, where he sold it for an arm and a leg. Those who did remain in the village to work on the kolkhoz were unenthusiastic and lethargic but were content with the low wages they received; they gave up household livestock farming, went to the city to buy meat, milk, dairy products and poultry and slaughtered their cattle.

That's the way it was in Kakhati, Zugdidi Rayon. But in the 1970's, life turned around. The stalwart man's labor came to be appreciated. The village began to prosper and flourish, and livestock farming was revived. Outstanding achievements were made in all sectors, but Kakhati kolkhozniks were especially successful in meeting the plans and targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and in the production of tea, silk cocoons, grapes, vegetables, milk, citrus and corn they're already working on 1982's account.

As a result of proper organization of labor and increased responsibility on the part of each worker, production output increased each year of the five-year plan. Goods worth more than 4 million rubles were produced in 1980, compared with 1972, when that indicator came to only 1.3 million. Wages per man-day rose from 4.15 rubles to 11 rubles, and the kolkhoznik's average monthly earnings climbed to 239 rubles. For these and other successes the kolkhoz was awarded all-union and republic challenge banners for victory in socialist competition on more than one occasion.

Kakhati's kolkhozniks have also energetically joined in the struggle to implement the food program announced by the party.

"Among those factors which determine the Soviet people's standard of living," L. I. Brezhnev noted at the October 1980 CPSU CC Plenum, "an improved food supply stands in first place." The farmers of Kakhati have tackled this crucial job with a will. A food program drafting commission has been set up and is responsible for seeking out so far inactive and unutilized reserves designed to boost social production. They are also to make broad use of co-op arrangements with the population to boost the output of livestock products.

#### All Reserves in the Service of the 11th Five-Year Plan!

In drafting the food program, the commission has given priority to the task of increasing the output of farm products which are of decisive importance to the implementation of the general all-union food program. It made a detailed and exact study of all indicators necessary to determine production, including intensification, extensive means, the agricultural development of wasteland, the development of forests and brushlands, extensive use of farm co-op arrangements with the population, correct scientific organization of labor and so on.

A thorough analysis was made of the specifics and profile of the kolkhoz's local conditions. A complex of measures was drawn up with regard to individual sectors. The food program calls for increasing production output overall by 35.2 percent in the new five-year plan compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan, in particular 40 percent for tea, 74 percent for corn, 98 percent for soy, 82 percent for milk, 71 percent for meat, and so on.

Having examined their capabilities, Kakhati's farmers have undertaken a patriotic initiative under the slogan "All Reserves in the Service of the 11th Five-Year Plan," the aim of which is to put available local reserves fully to work in order to ensure unconditional implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th GCP Congress. The Zugdidi Raykom Buro has approved the Kakhati farmers' initiative and appeal to the republic's farmers (published in the republic's newspapers) and directed officials of the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to support them actively in order to implement the patriotic initiative of Kakhati's farmers.

The kolkhoz has lots of jobs, lots of chores to do--everything is crucial and urgent. The prime task as set forth by the kolkhoz board of directors and primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations is to ensure that enough feed is supplied for the population's personally owned livestock. Surplus feed procured as a result of putting additional reserves into action is sold to the population on favorable terms. For example, 2,250 quintals of grain corn, 116 tons of straw, and large amounts of combination feed. In return, in November and December of last year alone the population fattened 102 hogs (9,667 kg) and sold them to the kolkhoz.

"Our livestock farmers are well aware of their great responsibility in carrying out the tasks assigned to us by the 26th CPSU Congress and by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at Soviet Georgia's jubilee and in conversation with the republic's officials," said kolkhoz board chairman Dzhoto Guguchia, a delegate to the GSSR Supreme Soviet and a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress. "To do this we plan in the social sector to produce 4,500 quintals of milk instead of 3,600, to boost milk

yields per cow from 2,400 to 3,000 kg, and to substantially increase meat production and sales to the state. We have all the right conditions for supplying both social and privately owned livestock with coarse, succulent, and concentrated feeds we produce ourselves."

#### Abasha Farmers' Example Approved and Put to Work

"In drawing up the food program we are taking full account of the Abasha experiment, co-op arrangements with the population, and the fattening of both cattle and hogs. We have already drawn up agreements with 330 families. Plans also call for sow co-ops. So far we have turned 30 sows over to the population for fattening. By the end of the year we will have 150 head, a reserve for the future. As of 1 January this year, 205 households did not keep a cow. So the kolkhoz allocated 80,000 rubles for the purpose, and each family without a cow gets a 600-ruble loan to acquire one. By now, 45 kolkhozniks have acquired cows in this way. The kolkhoz will sell the population 30 to 35 heifers, also 600 to 650 tons of coarse feed at production prices, about 450 tons of grain corn and so on."

So far the kolkhoz has used two methods of co-op arrangements with the population. The first involves raising livestock on the household farm and turning it over to the kolkhoz; the kolkhoz assigns the individual farmer a plot of land on a temporary basis solely for planting feed crops for as long as the contract is in force. The farmer is given equipment to work the land, seed and mineral fertilizer at cost and veterinary service. The feed crop raised on the plot is given to him free of charge, and transport is provided to haul the feed.

In the second co-op method, kolkhoz livestock is also turned over to the population for raising and fattening; in addition, the farmers are given reproducers [reproduktry] to build up herds of young stock for fattening and delivery. From the kolkhoz the individual farmer receives good pay, feed, house rent and free veterinary service, as well as credit for man-days. Every individual farmer taking part in the co-op also tends the tea, tung, citrus and annual crops and takes active part in all the work of the kolkhoz.

We took a look at the nicely built, simple hog facilities on the household plots of kolkhozniks K. Chakhaia, T. Tskhondia, V. Tabagua, and D. Tskhondia, where they fatten sows and young pigs. These are kolkhoz livestock that have been turned over to the farmers for breeding and fattening. The simple facilities were also built using kolkhoz building materials. You can tell the animals are carefully tended. Some of them already weigh 100 kg and will soon be delivered to the kolkhoz, others will stay 3 months longer. In this way, dozens of tons of pork are delivered to the kolkhoz at all seasons of the year. Both the kolkhoz and the co-op participants benefit. In fact, the effort results in substantial additions to the family budget.

Soso Mosia's father died when he was young. His mother took on the task of raising eight children. What could he do to lighten his mother's burden? With this on his mind when he got out of the army, Soso applied to the kolkhoz office and began to work on a construction crew. The industrious lad's monthly wages came to more than 200 rubles. With his savings he built a solid hog facility with his own hands, got 17 animals of various weights from the kolkhoz, drew up an agreement, and began to raise hogs in addition to his kolkhoz work.

Kolkhoz chairman Dzh. Guguchia proudly shows the 23-year-old man's personal farm to everyone. The sight of these clean, well-tended and fat animals is a joy to see. This year, Soso will sell two tons of pork to the kolkhoz. And the kolkhoz is doing its part. It has given him 0.3 hectares near the farm plot to graze the animals.

Produced This Year Over Last Year: 9,200 Kg More Milk, 14,527 Kg More Meat

The co-op's first steps have been rewarding. In this relatively short time, the population has become convinced of the value of the arrangement. In the first five months of this year compared with the same period last year the kolkhoz has purchased 9,200 kg more milk and 14,527 kg more meat from co-op participants and produced 25,000 kg more milk and 1,700 kg more meat.

The future of the co-op arrangement with the population is even more secure. We were convinced of this when we inspected the farm complex being built for hog crew No 3. Two hectares that were formerly unused have been carefully cultivated to plant annual crops for the hogs that have been turned over to the crew's members, and a hog facility is being built there. The kolkhoz will turn 30 animals over to the crew members. Of course, there is not enough locally grown feed to fatten the animals, so the kolkhoz will also give the farmers adequate quantities of fodder, and when each piglet goes past the 100-kg mark it will be purchased. Three tons of pork from one crew is not bad. Permanent hog facilities will be built for all of the kolkhoz's 11 crews by year's end, and crew members will be assigned young animals to fatten and sows for breeding.

In order to encourage the population to produce bumper household plot crops of fruit, vegetables, citrus and so on and sell them to the state, the kolkhoz has instituted three types of cash prizes: 300, 200 and 100 rubles. The kolkhoz awards these prizes to winners in competition from the material incentive fund.

Because the kolkhoz is a multisector one, a meeting of the kolkhoz officials elected a deputy chairman in charge of social livestock farming management and co-op purchases of surplus products from the population; this move will help to conduct the effort properly and efficiently.

When we returned from the kolkhoz, brimming with impressions, we talked with Zugdidi Raykom First Secretary I. Todua, who in turn told us a great deal about the Kakhatians' good efforts, their diligence and industriousness, and their firm decision to do everything they can to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and the 26th GCP congresses and complete the kolkhoz's five-year plan ahead of schedule.

To do this the kolkhoz is counting on scientific advances and learning from the rich experience of their Abasha colleagues. Kolkhoz chairman Dzh. Guguchia visited Abasha and acquainted himself with their experiments, and later paid another visit to the rayon's social farms accompanied by kolkhoz managers, crew leaders and other officials to learn co-op techniques and methods. And he invited Abasha Raykom First Secretary and Hero of Socialist Labor G. Mgelandze to Kakhati to look over the new experiment. G. Mgelandze was well impressed with the initial results of the co-op arrangement and also gave some pointers to his colleagues.

The excellent efforts of the Kakhatians, and their tireless labor, are laudable.

REGIONAL

KAZAKH OFFICIAL COMPLAINS OF ROADBUILDING EQUIPMENT PARTS SHORTAGES

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27, Jul 81 p 9

[Article by G. Litvinov, engineer of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Motor Highway's Equipment Department: "According to Norms and In Practice"]

[Text] Highway construction is being carried out on a significant scale in Kazakhstan. We have at our disposal large quantities of roadbuilding equipment. However, the effectiveness of its use is being hampered by a shortage of spare parts. The problem of keeping rock crushing machines, upon which gravel making depends, supplied with spare parts is becoming a very serious problem.

The republic's Ministry of Motor Highways has 160 such machines. At the present time a difficult situation has occurred in their use because of a lack of crushing cones and plates.

It is almost impossible to get these replaceable parts in the territorial organs of the USSR Gosnab. But perhaps we have been asking for spare parts above the norms?

No. According to norms developed by the scientific-research and planning and design organizations of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, for every year's use of a crushing and sorting machine four sets of moveable and stationary cones and seven sets of moveable and stationary plates are expected to be necessary for repairs.

The supply of cones for 1981 is only about 3 percent, and the supply of plates is only about 15 percent. The situation in supplies of spare parts for other crushing equipment is no better.

We would like to ask the officials in the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building how the Ministry plans the production of spare parts. Don't they use output norms developed by the Ministry itself? And finally, it would be desirable to find out what practical measures are being taken to correct the situation.

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